## A new Phalangid from the Coronados Islands (Arach.).

By T. D. A. Cockerell, Boulder, Colorado.
Last August my wife and I visited the South Island of the Coronados group, off the coast of Lower California, Mexico. Among the interesting arthropods collected was a Phalangid of the family Trogulidæ, which proves to be an undescribed member of the genus Ortholasma Banks (Psyche, I894, p. ir.) It may prove to be peculiar to the islands.

The table given by Banks (Pomona Coll. Jn. Entom., i91 i, p. 417) may be enlarged and modified to admit the new species as follows:
Process of eye-tubercle relatively long and narrow, with six or more transverse ribs on each side; femora and tibix not banded,
rugosa Banks.
Process of eye-tubercle relatively broad, spoon-shaped.............. I
I. Femora and tibix banded; apical projections of process of eyetubercle beyond rim longer than broad......pictipes Banks.
Femora and tibix not banded; apical projections of process of eyetubercle beyond rim much broader than long,
coronadensis n . sp .

## Ortholasma coronadensis n. sp.

Length of body $3.5 \mathrm{~mm} ., 4 \mathrm{~mm}$. if process of eye-tubercle is included. Process dull white, constructed as in pictipes, with the same number of ribs, but even broader, the ontline not far from circular (excluding the narrower base), and the projections beyond the rim very broad and short, with sloping sides; anterior spine-like processes of cephalothorax as in pictipes.

Legs sepia-brown, without bands. Body sepia-brown, the dorsal surface with numerous white tubercles, the principal ones in two longitudinal rows of six each; these tubercles are connected with transverse somewhat darkened ridges in the cephalothoracic region, and on abdomen are situated on a lattice-work pattern of dark ridges, forming a net-like structure with square meshes, the corners directed laterad, caudad and cephalad; the margin of the body posteriorly is furnished with a row of pallid blunt processes, connected by dusky transverse bars, like a fence; the body beneath, "including the coxæ, is densely beset with pallid round tubercles; palpi bristly, last joint short; legs minutely hairy, trochanters strongly tuberculate.

Type in the author's collection.
Found in a cave-like hollow under a large rock, a considerable distance above sea-level.

